

Medical Inspector George P. Bradley, to be a medical director in the Navy, from the 31st day of May, 1900.

Surg. Frank B. Stephenson, to be a medical inspector in the Navy, from the 31st day of May, 1900.

P. A. Surg. Charles F. Stokes, to be a surgeon in the Navy, from the 31st day of May, 1900.

Medical Inspector Paul Fitzsimons, to be a medical director in the Navy, from the 19th day of November, 1900.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

To be assistant surgeons.

John J. Snyder, a citizen of Pennsylvania.
Henry A. Dunn, a citizen of the District of Columbia.
Allan Stuart, a citizen of South Carolina.
Edward M. Blackwell, a citizen of Virginia.
William H. Ulsh, a citizen of Pennsylvania.
Mack V. Stone, a citizen of California.
Chauncey R. Burr, a citizen of California.
George F. Freeman, a citizen of Massachusetts.
Raphael O. Marcour, a citizen of Louisiana.
James H. Payne, jr., a citizen of Massachusetts.
Jacob Stepp, a citizen of Massachusetts.
Charles H. De Lancey, a citizen of New York.
Fred M. Bogan, a citizen of the District of Columbia.
Rice K. McClanahan, a citizen of Virginia.
Warren E. G. High, a citizen of Pennsylvania.

To be surgeons.

P. A. Surg. Edward R. Stitt, to be a surgeon in the Navy, from the 7th day of June, 1900.

P. A. Surg. Manley F. Gates, to be a surgeon in the Navy, from the 7th day of June, 1900.

P. A. Surg. Charles H. T. Lowndes, to be a surgeon in the Navy, from the 7th day of June, 1900.

P. A. Surg. George Rothganger, to be a surgeon in the Navy, from the 7th day of June, 1900.

Asst. Surg. Raymond Spear, to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy, from the 22d day of June, 1900.

Macomb K. Elmer, a citizen of Pennsylvania, to be an assistant surgeon in the Navy, from the 18th day of July, 1900.

Medical Inspector Charles U. Gravatt, to be a medical director in the Navy, from the 24th day of August, 1900.

Surg. Presley M. Rixey, to be a medical inspector in the Navy, from the 24th day of August, 1900.

P. A. Surg. George T. Smith, to be a surgeon in the Navy, from the 24th day of August, 1900.

Robert E. Ledbetter, a citizen of Texas, to be an assistant surgeon in the Navy, from the 19th day of October, 1900.

Charles St. John Butler, a citizen of Tennessee, to be an assistant surgeon in the Navy, from the 26th day of October, 1900.

Richard Bland Williams, a citizen of Virginia, to be an assistant surgeon in the Navy, from the 17th day of November, 1900.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE MARINE CORPS.

To be second lieutenants.

To take rank from the 23d day of July, 1900:
Rupert C. Dewey, a citizen of Minnesota.
Edward A. Greene, a citizen of Georgia.
Edward B. Manwaring, a citizen of Wisconsin.
William E. Smith, a citizen of Connecticut.
Thomas M. Clinton, a citizen of Maryland.
Hamilton D. South, a citizen of Pennsylvania.
Theodore Monell, a citizen of New York.
Edgar Hayes, a citizen of Alabama.
James T. Buttrick, a citizen of Rhode Island.
Raymond B. Sullivan, a citizen of Colorado.
Giles Bishop, jr., a citizen of Connecticut.
Frank Halford, a citizen of Indiana.
James K. Tracy, a citizen of New Hampshire.
Ellis B. Miller, a citizen of Iowa.
Arthur J. O'Leary, a citizen of Montana.
Berton W. Sibley, a citizen of Vermont.
Frank F. Robards, a citizen of Texas.
Raymond W. Dikeman, a citizen of Michigan.
To take rank from the 5th day of September, 1900:
Harold Colvocoresses, appointed at large.
To take rank from the 11th day of September, 1900:
William Brackett, a citizen of Illinois.
Chandler Campbell, a citizen of West Virginia.
William L. Redles, a citizen of Pennsylvania.
Fred A. Udell, a citizen of Washington.
Austin C. Rogers, a citizen of Texas.
Providence McCormick, appointed from noncommissioned officer.
To take rank from the 21st day of October, 1900:
Woodel Pickering, a citizen of Indiana.
To take rank from the 22d day of October, 1900:
Franklin S. Wiltse, a citizen of New York.
To take rank from the 3d day of December, 1900:

Howard H. Kipp, a citizen of New York.

William D. A. Junkin, a citizen of the District of Columbia.

Henry H. Scott, a citizen of California.

John W. McClaskey, a noncommissioned officer of the Marine Corps, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, from the 5th day of December, 1900.

Fred A. Ramsey, a noncommissioned officer of the Marine Corps, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, from the 5th day of December, 1900.

Hilary A. Herbert, jr., a citizen of Alabama, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, from the 5th day of December, 1900.

POSTMASTERS.

Abram D. Runyon, to be postmaster at Millington, in the county of Morris and State of New Jersey.

James E. Munger, to be postmaster at Fishkill on the Hudson, in the county of Dutchess and State of New York.

Grace W. Buck, to be postmaster at Foxcroft, in the county of Piscataquis and State of Maine.

Olive P. Smith, to be postmaster at Ipswich, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts.

William Bostian, to be postmaster at Independence, in the county of Jackson and State of Missouri.

Howard H. Newby, to be postmaster at Sheridan, in the county of Hamilton and State of Indiana.

George K. Covert, to be postmaster at Vinton, in the county of Benton and State of Iowa.

Edson E. Burnham, to be postmaster at Amite (late Amite City), in the county of Tangipahoa and State of Louisiana.

Henry C. Jones, to be postmaster at Marion, in the county of Williamson and State of Illinois.

William O. Butler, to be postmaster at La Harpe, in the county of Hancock and State of Illinois.

Orange L. Campbell, to be postmaster at Knoxville, in the county of Knox and State of Illinois.

Alfred C. Hodgman, to be postmaster at Fort Edward, in the county of Washington and State of New York.

Josiah R. Baker, to be postmaster at Antioch, in the county of Contra Costa and State of California.

Charles Durner, to be postmaster at Benicia, in the county of Solano and State of California.

Isaac W. Sherrill, to be postmaster at Poughkeepsie, in the county of Dutchess and State of New York.

Annie Larrabee, to be postmaster at Oyster Bay, in the county of Nassau and State of New York.

John Rielley, to be postmaster at Highland Falls, in the county of Orange and State of New York.

William T. Chapman, to be postmaster at Pawling, in the county of Dutchess and State of New York.

George M. Nichol, to be postmaster at Morristown, in the county of St. Lawrence and State of New York.

George B. Tripp, to be postmaster at Mechanicsville, in the county of Saratoga and State of New York.

I. R. Nye, to be postmaster at Wittenberg, in the county of Shawano and State of Wisconsin.

Charles E. Ainger, to be postmaster at Andover, in the county of Ashtabula and State of Ohio.

Ellis H. Timm, to be postmaster at Coldspring, in the county of Putnam and State of New York.

INJUNCTION OF SECRECY REMOVED.

On motion of Mr. LODGE, the injunction of secrecy was removed from the convention (Executive G) signed at Brussels, June 8, 1899, by the plenipotentiaries of certain powers for the regulation of the importation of spirituous liquors into certain regions of Africa.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, December 10, 1900.

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of Saturday's proceedings was read and approved.

DISTRICT BUSINESS.

Mr. BABCOCK. Mr. Speaker, under the rules of the House this is District day. I understand there is pressing business, and for that reason I ask that next Monday or Tuesday be assigned for District business instead of to-day, subject to the completion of the war revenue reduction bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin, chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, asks unanimous consent to substitute Monday or Tuesday next week, instead of to-day, for District business, subject to the war revenue reduction bill.

Mr. LANHAM. Is it for Monday or Tuesday that the gentleman makes the request? I hope that he will not make it for next Monday, as that is suspension day.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas objects to Monday. Is there objection to Tuesday? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of appropriation bills, with the view of taking up the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania moves that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the purpose of considering general appropriation bills, with the view of taking up the legislative bill.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, Mr. SHERMAN in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the appropriation bill the title of which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 12291) making appropriation for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and for other purposes.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the first reading of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent to dispense with the first reading of the bill. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. BINGHAM. I would state, Mr. Chairman—

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman who represents the minority?

Mr. BINGHAM. I would state to the House there have been no requests, as I understand from Mr. LIVINGSTON, that have come to him for general debate on that side of the House. There has been one request made on this side, to which I have demurred, and the gentleman accepts my demurrer; and therefore there will be no request for general debate on this side of the House.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair understands there is to be no general debate.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. No one has spoken to me.

The CHAIRMAN. General debate on the bill, then, is closed, and the Clerk will read the bill.

Mr. BINGHAM. Prior to reading the bill, I desire to make a statement.

The CHAIRMAN. General debate is not closed, then.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, this is the usual annual bill covering almost wholly the question of the salaries of the existing subordinate force of the Departments, together with such necessary increases as may be recommended from the Book of Estimates. Your committee have gone carefully over the estimates of the Departments, which in sum total amounted to \$25,399,569.43, of which amount there is recommended in the bill \$24,496,808.27. The appropriations for the same purposes for the current fiscal year, including \$105,800 carried in the sundry civil and deficiency acts, aggregated \$24,257,012.53, being \$239,295.74 less than is recommended in the bill for the service of the fiscal year 1902.

The total amount recommended in the bill is \$903,201.16 less than the aggregate of the estimates submitted.

You will therefore observe that of the almost \$1,200,000 recommended in the Book of Estimates by the Departments in the items increase of salaries and increase of force your committee has simply allowed as increase \$239,000 and have reduced the estimates of the Departments \$903,000. The whole number of salaries specifically provided for in the bill is 786 less than the number estimated for and 90 more than the number provided for in the law for the current year. It is proper to state, however, that of the 786 specific salaries estimated for in excess of those recommended in the bill 495 were for or in lieu of clerks and others in the War Department now employed and paid from a general appropriation made for the current fiscal year for additional employees rendered necessary in the War Department because of the increased work incident to the war with Spain, which general appropriation it is proposed to continue during the next fiscal year in the same sum as was provided for the current year, and 45 of such specific salaries estimated for were in place of employments in the Navy Department now paid from appropriations "for increase of the Navy."

As your committee did not deem it wise to recommend the repeal at this time of the law authorizing such employments in the Navy Department, they have not provided appropriations in the accompanying bill for them, and leave them under the language, "Increase of the Navy." The number of increases of salaries of the existing force in the pending bill have been but 35, and of that number we have 18 watchmen in the public grounds of Washington, a part of whom are receiving \$660 and the other part \$720 each, and we have made the compensation of the day watchmen and night watchmen equal, making the division of labor equal and making the pay equal.

I desire to suggest to the committee that both the great political parties in the recent campaign proclaimed for economy in the administration of the Government. This is the first bill coming from the Committee on Appropriations which exhibits upon its face economy in a reduction from the Book of Estimates from the Departments of \$903,000; or, in other words, for the next fiscal year we will not have to pay taxes to secure this \$903,000, but simply for the increase to secure the \$239,000.

In other words, we commence now and here to carry out our pledges to the people; and as all the people during the conditions of war for the last two or three years have been subjected to large taxation to carry on that war, in many cases claiming that hardship and loss were inflicted upon certain lines of trade and business, we make now and here our first effort to keep faith with our promises. On the Calendar of the House, to be considered at an early date, is the bill reducing war taxes \$40,000,000. Our contribution to-day to this bill will be almost one million more.

Of course all know that in conditions of war larger taxation runs, for war means the expenditure of the people's moneys as well as the lives and health of the patriots.

Your committee is of the opinion that at this time, when we are reducing taxation, the question of increased compensation for clerical work should have no standing in this House, or, if any, but most limited. No one of this body of clerks not increased has lost anything, because he does not now possess it. Each one of the clerks of the Departments who during the past few years has worked over the normal or regular hours from 9 until 4 has his bill from the Department here before the several committees of the House, claiming additional compensation for every hour of work over the rule of office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Therefore I say that if this House proposes to make a reduction in taxation, as the bill on the Calendar proposes, to the extent of \$40,000,000, the last thing that this House should think of doing, that which it should condemn most emphatically, is a large increase of compensation to the subordinate force. If we refrain from making any such increase, the business of the Departments can go on as it is now going on, and no one will suffer. As I have said, this bill, as drawn, will make a contribution of almost a million of dollars in the way of reduction of taxation for the next year and for all the years to come.

Mr. Chairman, I am cognizant of the fact that gentlemen on both sides of this floor have been importuned by those not appropriated for in this bill either by increase of the subordinate force of the Departments or by increase of compensation. It is, perhaps, perfectly natural that those not carried on the bill should make complaint. This bill has been critically scanned by members of the subordinate force of the Departments, and wherever a man sees that his pay has not been increased as suggested in the Book of Estimates, he immediately goes to his Representative and asks that he may be personally cared for. We have carefully looked into these questions—not as to the individuals, because we did not know them—but we simply looked into the question of the second, third, or fourth class Department clerks, or whatever other class of Government employees there might be. We inquired into the character of the work required and determined whether it was fair at this time to make an increase.

Mr. GAINES. I see that on page 72 of this bill an appropriation is made of \$3,000 for the compensation of the governor of Oklahoma. I see also that the governor of Hawaii is allowed a salary of \$5,000. I should like to know why this discrimination of \$2,000 is made.

Mr. BINGHAM. I will say in reply to the gentleman that the statutes fix the salaries in that way, and the committee has no discretion in the subject.

Mr. GAINES. The salaries paid to the governors of the Western Territories have generally been about \$2,500 or \$3,000. I was wondering why this distinction should have been made.

Mr. BINGHAM. We simply followed the statutes in both cases.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. The salary has been fixed by act of Congress in both instances.

Mr. GAINES. I concur with the gentleman from Pennsylvania in his idea in favor of retrenchment and reform. But it will be remembered that when the proposition to raise this salary was before the House I then objected. I repeat that the salaries of the old Territorial governors was usually about \$2,500.

Mr. BINGHAM. The gentleman will understand that the Committee on Appropriations, where the law makes the salary mandatory, had no discretion, but were obliged to report the sum fixed by law.

Mr. GAINES. But I want to remind my friend that we on this side objected to this increase, and now we are paying the penalty for having been defeated in this very matter when we insisted on reform last session, yet to-day you urge retrenchment and reform when it is too late.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I do not know that I have anything more to say upon the general outline of this bill.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I should like to call the attention of the gentleman from Pennsylvania to a subject which has heretofore been before this House, the subject of the sick-leave privilege allowed to clerks and employees in the various Executive Departments in Washington. Under the present law they receive a vacation privilege of thirty days in each year, and in addition a privilege which is much abused—a sick-leave privilege of thirty days in each year. I should like to know from the gentleman from Pennsylvania whether anything in the line of retrenchment and reform has been done in the direction of correcting the abuse of the sick-leave privilege by his committee. It seems to me there is almost a consensus of opinion in this House that this sick leave of thirty days should be withdrawn. As there has been no general debate I may be allowed to state my reasons for this opinion.

In a bill passed at the last session of Congress for the relief of the employees of the Bureau of Animal Industry outside of Washington we granted them fifteen days' leave. The post-office and other employees generally outside of the city of Washington have no vacation or sick-leave privilege granted to them as a matter of right. There is a bill now on the Calendar to grant vacation with pay to the employees of the Navy Department outside of Washington and to the employees of the navy-yard here. Every class of Government employees is about to ask, or is asking, for the thirty days' annual leave with pay. The vacation of thirty days is not now enjoyed by the printing department of the Census Department, nor by the employees of the navy-yard in Washington, nor by the Government employees outside of the city of Washington, except as stated. I think it would be in the direction of retrenchment and reform, and it would save annually nearly one-twelfth of the salaries of these various classes of employees, if the gentleman's committee would at some time take steps to cut off the sick-leave privilege granted to employees of the Executive Departments in Washington. I had hoped that this bill would include some feature of this kind. Knowing that this leave privilege, which was formerly ninety days, had already been cut off to the extent of thirty days, I hoped that there would be a further retrenchment of this kind by the cutting off of this sick-leave privilege altogether. It is greatly abused. It requires troublesome and expensive machinery to carry it out, and it is not popular with many of the employees of the Executive Departments in Washington, and they would be satisfied with the thirty days' vacation per annum which is accorded to them. I think there should be adopted some rule or legislation for the correction of this abused privilege. I should like to ask the gentleman whether anything has been done yet in that line by his committee.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I will state, in response to the gentleman from Indiana, that the bill which we are now considering has nothing to do with the proposition he submits. We have no jurisdiction of that matter. Some two or three years ago Congress determined that in lieu of the discretion then vested in the Secretaries or heads of the various Departments with reference to leaves of absence, instead of the possibility of allowing ninety days it should be reduced to sixty, thirty days for the annual leave, if desired, and thirty days, under the fixed rules of the Department, in cases of illness, injury, or for other reasons of that character.

Now, as to the existing law, let me say a word. It is not, I will state to the gentleman, as he is well aware, mandatory. A clerk does not of right get a single day of leave from his duties in the Department. The law vests the discretion in the head of the Department. The Secretary is vested with power, and he can refuse every application for leave of absence if he so desires. As I have just stated, the law gives him discretionary power, and it is absolutely within his discretion as to how he shall exercise it.

Now, another question, and that is as to the economy of the proposition to which the gentleman has referred. I have just stated that we are endeavoring in this bill to show the spirit of the House, as promised to the people of this country in the last election, to economize the public expenditures to the greatest possible degree. There are pending before the various committees of the House many bills to increase the compensation of subordinate clerks or officers in the Executive Departments of the Government, as well as enlarged time for leaves of absence. These bills aggregate a total, as I am informed, of some \$10,000,000, and possibly more.

I know many members have been importuned with regard to these various bills, because I have received the same character of requests myself. But I can say to the committee that we have resisted absolutely every importunity of that kind, for the reason that the committee knows no individual in the preparation of this bill. We take the bill and make it up from the Book of Estimates submitted to us. We started from the beginning and proceeded throughout its consideration without knowledge of the individual who might be an applicant for an increase of salary. Of course I know what members would desire in various cases of this kind to aid deserving and worthy constituents.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. I would like to ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania a further question as to whether it would not be strongly and clearly in the interest of economy to cut off the thirty days sick leave now granted to the various employees here in Washington with the addition of thirty days which may be granted, as he states, at the discretion of the heads of these Departments? It has become in many instances a crying evil, and, as the gentleman will remember, when this question was before us on a former occasion he himself took the same view of the matter.

Mr. BINGHAM. But the gentleman must understand that this is a question with which the committee has no power to deal in the way he suggests. As I have stated, the law vests this discretion in the heads of the Departments.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. But it is the privilege and power of the committee to take cognizance of these matters which are now fixed by statute, for as the law authorizes the heads of Departments to give thirty days with pay in addition to thirty days' vacation it will be granted till limited by law. And in view of the fact that the old abuse of ninety days has been cut down, at least to sixty days, I think that a further reduction in that regard might apply to the officials at Washington. Of course the gentleman knows that this vacation of thirty days and additional thirty days' sick leave does not apply to all the employees throughout the country, but only to those in Washington. There seems to be a special exception in favor of those employed in this city. And, as I have said, we are being importuned on all sides to at least make the thirty-day leave of absence uniform throughout the country. I would ask if it is not a fact that the Government employees outside of the city of Washington do not receive the same privileges with reference to leaves of absence that are accorded to those in this city; in other words, that they have not, to the same extent, that privilege granted to employees here?

Mr. BINGHAM. Oh, yes; take, for instance, the letter carriers, numbering, I think, 16,000 in the United States. They have this leave as a matter of right, and we appropriate specially for leave of absence in their cases.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. In my city, of 50,000 inhabitants, I will say to the gentleman that they are not granted it as a matter of right, because of some block in the regulation, but get only fifteen days, by doubling up and performing work for each other, while the employees here receive thirty days' leave as a vacation and thirty days of sick leave, making sixty in all. And I again call the gentleman's attention to the importance and necessity of giving exactly the same privilege to all the employees of the Government everywhere that is given them in this city.

Mr. BINGHAM. I can only answer, Mr. Chairman, that the provision to which the gentleman refers has no place in our bill and is not under our jurisdiction.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. But the gentleman from Pennsylvania wisely, as I think, on a former occasion, cut down the old ninety-day leave to sixty; and I had hoped that something of the same kind would appear in this bill. Is there no such provision?

Mr. GAINES. If the gentleman from Pennsylvania will allow me, I think I can answer the suggestion.

Mr. BINGHAM. I will yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. GAINES. I will state to the gentleman from Indiana that, as he knows as well as I do, the discretion to which he refers is lodged in the heads of the Departments. Now, as to whether or not it is abused is a question of fact, and is a matter of history. But I know, sir, of one bureau here where it has not been exercised soon enough. I know of employees of the Government who have fainted on the floor of the Department where they were employed here because the head of that Department had not exercised that gracious and proper discretion that should have been exercised.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. In what Department was that?

Mr. GAINES. To say that these people must be worked all the year round, without giving the little girls and larger girls and the older people some few days of the rest that my friend from Indiana [Mr. ROBINSON] himself takes, is to say that this Government must be run in an inhuman and harsh way, which is unnecessary for the public welfare. The fact that this discretion may be abused is no reason why it should not be lodged somewhere, as it properly is, and I do not myself agree that this thirty days should be cut off. It is given when the parties are sick and unable to work.

Mr. BINGHAM. On a doctor's certificate?

Mr. GAINES. Yes.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Is that all they get?

Mr. GAINES. Certainly; when they are sick they should not be cut off.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. How much is the gentleman in favor of granting them?

Mr. GAINES. Leave that in the discretion of some good man at the head of each Department; not to exceed a maximum time, of course.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. They get thirty days' vacation.

Mr. GAINES. We certainly do not want to make ourselves the umpires to decide how much sick leave they shall have. We could not attend to that. We can put a limit in the law.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. You have done it under the law. You give them thirty days' vacation leave and, in addition, the privilege of thirty days' sick leave, which is much abused by the employees themselves; and neither of these privileges are accorded to employees outside of Washington, and is denied to several classes of employees here.

Mr. GAINES. If an employee gets sick he ought to have his sick leave.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. How many days vacation would you give them?

Mr. GAINES. That is a matter in the discretion of the Department, unless fixed by law.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. How much is granted them now?

Mr. GAINES. I do not know.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. They get thirty days' vacation.

Mr. GAINES. It is not a matter of absolute right, as I understand from the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee [Mr. BINGHAM], but it is a matter of discretion.

Mr. BINGHAM. A matter of discretion only.

Mr. GAINES. It may be a day, a week, or twenty or thirty days.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. They got thirty days as a matter of right, and another thirty days' sick leave, in all making sixty days' vacation with pay.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. They must bring a physician's certificate in order to obtain one day's sick leave.

Mr. GAINES. They must obtain a physician's certificate; they get the sick leave when they are actually sick and unable to work, certified to by a reputable physician.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. For the second thirty days.

Mr. GAINES. May they not require it for the first?

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. No; that is a matter of right.

Mr. GAINES. Sick leave is a matter of discretion, and in order to get any they must bring the certificate of a reputable physician.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. They have thirty days as a matter of law. I have no objection to their having their vacation of thirty days, but economy requires that they should have but thirty days' vacation in one year.

Mr. GAINES. It is a matter of discretion with the Department and not one of law, as the chairman reporting this bill states, and that is my information.

Mr. CALDERHEAD. While the matter is under consideration I should like to ask the gentleman for an explanation. Why are these thirty days' annual leave and thirty days' sick leave not permitted to employees of the Government outside of the city of Washington, except the letter carriers, who, I understand, obtain some part of it?

Mr. BINGHAM. The only answer to that is that it is not upon the statute books. This bill carries no authority for anything except what is on the statute books.

Mr. CALDERHEAD. But if provision is made for discretion in the Secretary to grant thirty days' leave and thirty days' sick leave to each employee in the District of Columbia, why should not that same privilege extend to employees of the Bureau of Animal Industry in the various other cities of the country, who obtain no leave?

Mr. BINGHAM. There is but one answer to the gentleman. This bill carries the Executive Departments of the Government, the legislative, executive, and judicial. The Post-Office appropriation bill carries the appropriation for the subordinate force of the post-offices of the country. So the other appropriation bills carry appropriations for the subordinate forces of the Government in other Departments. The proposition of legislation which the gentleman submits would come of right on those bills, but upon this bill we have nothing to do with it. We do not appropriate for the clerks and carriers in the postal service in this bill at all. We appropriate for the Department service.

Mr. CALDERHEAD. I am inquiring about a branch of the Department service, not the postal service. Take, for instance, the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Mr. BINGHAM. The Agricultural appropriation bill carries that service.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I would suggest to my colleague that that inquiry would properly come up when the Agricultural bill is under consideration.

Mr. BINGHAM. Oh, yes.

Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts. I should like to suggest that the discrimination to which the gentleman refers, which undoubtedly exists in the law to-day, exists not only in respect to leave of absence, but in every other way. Before the subcommittee the other day, on examination of the chief clerk of the Treasury, it appeared that the salaries paid for services throughout the coun-

try in the public buildings were very much smaller than the salaries paid for corresponding services in Washington. The people at Washington are here. They get a chance at members of Congress, and the result is that they have higher privileges than other Government employees have. They have less work and longer leave of absence. I agree with the gentleman that it is unjust, as a general proposition, but we can not, of course, remedy it on this bill.

Mr. CALDERHEAD. I was only making the inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining where it could be remedied.

Mr. HENRY of Connecticut. As regards the Bureau of Animal Industry, I am quite certain that the last Agricultural bill gave the employees of that Bureau leave of absence.

Mr. CALDERHEAD. The gentleman is mistaken, or if it did, it has not been carried into effect yet.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I simply say to the House that members know the general purpose that governed the Committee on Appropriations in making these reductions, and they have only been made after the greatest care and examination. If we have the aid of that side of the House as well as this side of the House in noncontinuing the demand for increase of pay, and leaving the bill run with the reduction that we have made, for the reasons that I have stated, we ought to get through with this bill to day. I call for the reading of the bill.

Mr. RAY of New York. Before the reading is proceeded with, with the permission of the gentleman, I desire to ask a question in regard to a provision of the bill before I leave the room. I notice on page 130 of the bill, section 4, it says:

SEC. 4. That the appropriations herein made for the officers, clerks, and persons employed in the public service shall not be available for the compensation of any persons permanently incapacitated for performing such service.

I suppose that is an old provision?

Mr. BINGHAM. That is the usual provision.

Mr. RAY of New York. My attention has been called to the fact that one of the judges of one of the United States courts has become permanently incapacitated from performing his duty. Is this intended to interfere with his drawing his pay, or would it interfere? Of course the salaries of judges are permanent, and there is no provision for retirement under the circumstances I have stated.

Mr. GAINES. There is on page 126 a provision.

Mr. RAY of New York. It would probably depend on this appropriation.

Mr. BINGHAM. This is an appropriation only for the judges' salaries.

Mr. RAY of New York. This would restrict the disbursement of that appropriation, because it is a permanent law.

Mr. GAINES. Would it not be covered by the heading "Retired judges," on page 126, "To pay the salaries of United States judges, retired?"

Mr. RAY of New York. There is no provision to retire a judge who becomes sick and permanently disabled.

Mr. BINGHAM. That has to be done by special act.

Mr. RAY of New York. It is done by a special act. It would seem rather dangerous that he should not draw his salary, if that was the intent of this provision.

Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts. If I may be permitted, I will state to the gentleman that this is a provision which I drew some years ago, and was intended to meet an evil growing up in the Departments. The gentleman will recollect that there was an attempt to establish a "roll of honor" in the Treasury Department, and this provision was drawn for the purpose of meeting that which was deemed to be an evil by some of us. It did not have in view what the gentleman suggests. I suggest that there might be at least a question whether officers, clerks, etc., employed by the public service included members of the judiciary; but it would be a legal question.

Mr. RAY of New York. I do not suppose that was your purpose.

Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts. That was not our purpose at all.

Mr. RAY of New York. It would seem improper that a disbursing officer should become judge of the permanent disability of a member of the judiciary. That was not the intent, I suppose, of the gentleman.

Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts. It was not; and if the gentleman thinks an amendment is required, it can be inserted.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. An amendment would probably destroy the force of the whole section.

Mr. GAINES. I should like to ask the gentleman in charge of the bill a question. On page 125, you provide for the payment of the circuit and district judges of the United States courts. Will you please tell me what provision is made, in this or any other bill, for the payment of their expenses, and what constitutes "expenses?"

Mr. BINGHAM. That comes in another bill, the sundry civil

bill. We are simply providing for the salaries, and not for the contingent expenses.

Mr. GAINES. What I mean is for railroad fare and hotel bills and what would be necessary expenses.

Mr. BINGHAM. We have nothing to do with that. We simply provide the salaries of the judges in this bill.

If there is no other discussion desired, Mr. Chairman, or inquiries to be made, I would suggest that the Clerk proceed with the reading of the bill.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The committee informally rose; and Mr. MERCER having taken the chair as Speaker pro tempore, a message from the Senate, by Mr. CUNNINGHAM, one of its clerks, announced the Senate had passed joint resolution (S. R. 135) authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to employ an additional assistant to the attorney; in which the concurrence of the House was requested.

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The committee resumed its session.

The Clerk read as follows:

Office of Comptroller of the Treasury: For Comptroller of the Treasury, \$5,500; Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury, \$4,500; chief clerk, \$2,500; chief law clerk, \$2,500; five law clerks revising accounts and briefing opinions, 1 at \$2,100 and 4 at \$2,000 each; private secretary, \$1,800; 4 expert accountants, at \$2,000 each; 7 clerks of class 4; 1 clerk of class 3; 2 clerks of class 2; typewriter-copyist, \$1,000; 2 messengers; 1 assistant messenger; and 1 laborer; in all, \$55,900.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HEMENWAY] is temporarily absent, and he desired me to submit the following amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 40, in line 1, after the word "each," insert "five temporary clerks during the fiscal year 1902, at \$1,000 each, to dispose of accumulated appeals from the Auditor from the War Department."

In line 2, after the word "accountants," insert "to be employed hereafter exclusively on work other than that of revising accounts and briefing opinions."

In line 6 strike out "fifty-five" and insert "sixty-three."

Mr. MADDOX. Mr. Chairman, I should like to ask the gentleman in charge of the bill what is the purpose of this?

Mr. BINGHAM. This is made at the special request of the Secretary. It pertains to the matter of appeals only, all the other work of the Auditor's office being up and even. These appeals come because of the vast amount of work thrown upon the Auditor for the War Department in consequence of the war. He claims that he has, I think, about seventy-five or more important appeals resting upon his desk, requiring immediate attention, which can not be disposed of with his present force.

Mr. MADDOX. Does that require five additional clerks?

Mr. BINGHAM. I want to say this to the gentleman, also: The Auditor, being under the Treasury Department, can not avail himself, nor can the Department avail itself, of what are called the "war allowances" of the War Department. Otherwise this matter could be readily settled by a simple order. Therefore they ask, in order that this work may be brought up, that this additional force be given. It is made special on that account.

Mr. MADDOX. I understood the gentleman to say that he offered the amendment for some one else who was absent. I wish to ask the gentleman if he has investigated the matter himself?

Mr. BINGHAM. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HEMENWAY], a member of the committee, went to the Department, made personal inquiry concerning this whole question, and thoroughly satisfied himself of the necessity for it. He is now temporarily absent, and so impressed was he with the importance of it that he asked me if I would submit the amendment which the subcommittee examined and agreed to. I will say to the gentleman that members of the committee on his own side have agreed to it.

Mr. MADDOX. I know nothing about it, and therefore I desired to hear some explanation.

Mr. BINGHAM. I wish the gentleman from Indiana were here. He could give perhaps a fuller explanation than I have given, but I think I have sufficiently covered the ground to show that the Secretary regards this as all-important. The employment is only temporary—for the next year.

The amendment was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The committee informally rose; and Mr. LITTAUER having taken the chair as Speaker pro tempore, a message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries, who also announced that the President had approved and signed a bill of the following title:

H. R. 12283. An act in relation to the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the establishment of the permanent seat of government in the District of Columbia.

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The committee resumed its session.

The Clerk read as follows:

For surveyor-general of Utah, \$2,000; and for the clerks in his office, \$8,000; in all, ——— thousand dollars.

Mr. BINGHAM. I move to amend the paragraph just read by inserting in the blank the word "ten."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Office Postmaster-General: For compensation of the Postmaster-General, \$8,000; chief clerk, Post-Office Department, \$2,500; private secretary, \$2,250; stenographer, \$1,600; appointment clerk, \$1,800; 1 clerk of class 4; 2 clerks of class 3; 4 clerks of class 2; 1 clerk of class 1; 1 clerk, \$1,000; curator of Museum, \$1,000; 1 clerk, \$900; 1 messenger; 1 assistant messenger; 1 telephone operator, \$600; page, \$300; in all, \$33,430.

Mr. FARIS. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

In line 1, page 113, after the words "nine hundred dollars," insert "one telephone operator, \$900."

In line 2, page 113, strike out "one telephone operator."

In line 4, page 113, strike out "four" and insert "six;" and in same line strike out "thirty" and insert "seventy."

Mr. FARIS. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is to provide for the telephone operator at the Post-Office Department the same compensation that has been provided in the same line of work in other Departments under this bill. The special telephone operator referred to is the one standing at the phone with the instrument at his ear the whole day long. This is considered most severe work, and perhaps to a certain degree dangerous to the hearing. This man has parts of the instrument strapped about his head and held to his ears the entire eight hours of daily labor, other than the time casually occupied going to and from the phone. The committee in other parts of the bill took cognizance of the fact that this is a harder line of labor in connection with the phone than the usual use of the phone.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I have no objection to the amendment. It simply makes this telephone operator's compensation correspond with that of those engaged in the same line of work in other Departments under this bill. The special telephone operator referred to is the one standing at the phone with the instrument at his ear the whole day long. This is considered most severe work, and perhaps to a certain degree dangerous to the hearing. This man has parts of the instrument strapped about his head and held to his ears the entire eight hours of daily labor, other than the time casually occupied going to and from the phone. The committee in other parts of the bill took cognizance of the fact that this is a harder line of labor in connection with the phone than the usual use of the phone.

Mr. FARIS. Mr. Chairman, my attention has been called to the fact that perhaps the words in line 3—"six hundred and sixty dollars"—should be stricken out.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman, as the Chair understands, modifies his amendment by adding a clause striking out those words.

Mr. BINGHAM. That is correct.

The question being taken on agreeing to the amendment as modified, it was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Court of Private Land Claims: For chief justice and four associate justices, at \$5,000 each;

For clerk, \$2,000;

For stenographer, \$1,500;

For attorney, \$3,500;

For interpreter and translator, \$1,500; in all, \$33,500.

For deputy clerks, as authorized by law, so much therefor as may be necessary.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. Chairman, I desire to make an inquiry of the gentleman in charge of this bill. The custom, I believe, has been in these bills to extend the time of the existence of this court for an additional year or for two fiscal years. Is there any such provision anywhere in the present bill; and if not, should there not be such a provision?

Mr. BINGHAM. The bill for the current year makes such an extension for two years.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Two years from when?

Mr. BINGHAM. Two years from last year.

Mr. SHAFROTH. So that it is unnecessary to insert such a provision this year.

Mr. BINGHAM. Yes, sir; it is in the law for the current year.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Then it will be necessary to adopt such a provision next year.

The Clerk read as follows:

District court, Territory of Hawaii: For the payment of the salaries of the clerk and the reporter of the United States district court for the Territory of Hawaii, at \$3,000 and \$1,200, respectively, \$4,200.

Mr. GAINES. I move to amend the paragraph by striking out the last word. I wish to ask the gentleman reporting this bill whether it contains any provision, and if there is none, why there should not be a provision for reporting the learned opinions handed down by the distinguished supreme court of Hawaii. I have industriously inquired this morning at several of the departments to get copies of the opinions of that court, and particularly one by which the court swept away a man's property upon the finding of a majority of a jury of twelve—a proceeding which we all know could not be had obeying the law of the land. I wish to see whether

that court has assumed divine power to act in such matters. Such an adjudication is contrary to the oath which the judges took to support the Federal Constitution, which gives our people the right to have verdicts agreed on by twelve jurors, no more, no less.

Mr. BINGHAM. On page 126 of the bill will be found this provision:

District court, Territory of Hawaii: For the payment of the salaries of the clerk and the reporter of the United States district court for the Territory of Hawaii, at \$3,000 and \$1,200, respectively, \$4,200.

Mr. GAINES. Would that cover the publication of the opinions of the court?

Mr. BINGHAM. Not necessarily.

Mr. GAINES. In what bill should such a provision be included?

Mr. BINGHAM. The sundry civil bill. This is a salary bill. The Clerk read as follows:

Court of appeals, District of Columbia: For the chief justice of court of appeals of the District of Columbia, \$8,500; and for two associate justices, at \$6,000 each;

For clerk, \$3,000;

For assistant or deputy clerk, \$2,000;

For reporter, \$1,000: *Provided*, That the reports issued by him shall not be sold for more than \$5 per volume;

For messenger, \$720.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman in charge of this bill a question.

Mr. BINGHAM. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I wish to ask whether or not the salaries provided for by this bill with reference to this court in the District of Columbia are larger than those heretofore paid, or whether there is any change of existing law in this provision?

Mr. BINGHAM. I will state to the gentleman that there is no change whatever.

Mr. SHAFROTH. While on my feet I would like to ask as to another feature of the bill. I would like to know whether as to the supreme court of the District and its organization there is any change in existing law?

Mr. BINGHAM. None whatever.

Mr. SHAFROTH. That is all I desire to know.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will proceed with the reading of the bill.

The Clerk resumed and concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word of the last clause, for the purpose of making a brief statement, which I think is due to the Committee of the Whole House having this bill under consideration to-day.

The generous confidence which has marked our procedure during the past two hours, carrying a great bill covering almost \$25,000,000 through to conclusion without break or opposition of any character at this early stage of the session deserves from me personal thanks, and from the Committee on Appropriations additional obligations for your votes and concurrence in our work. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the formal amendment and move that the committee rise and report the bill and amendments to the House with favorable recommendation.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. SHERMAN reported that the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 12291) making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the same to the House favorably with certain amendments, and that as so amended the bill do pass.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and the amendments to its passage.

The motion was agreed to; and the previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any of the amendments?

There being no separate vote demanded, the amendments were agreed to as reported by the Committee of the Whole.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. BINGHAM, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES AND CAPABILITIES OF PORTO RICO.

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House a message from the President of the United States, which will be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a report on investigations of the agricultural resources and capabilities of Porto Rico, with special reference to the establishment of an agricultural experiment station in that island, made in accordance with the act of Congress making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, December 10, 1900.

The SPEAKER. The message and accompanying papers will be printed and referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER ON INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a communication from the Secretary of State forwarding the report of the United States Commissioner to the International Fisheries Exhibition of 1898, at Bergen, Norway.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, December 10, 1900.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted indefinitely to Mr. FITZPATRICK, on account of important business.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

By unanimous consent, leave was granted to Mr. ESCH to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, the papers in the case of Timothy A. Lewis, Fifty-sixth Congress, no adverse report having been made.

ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. BABCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to call up from the Speaker's table a Senate joint resolution for immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the title of the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate joint resolution No. 135, authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to employ an additional assistant to the attorney.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to taking up this joint resolution for present consideration?

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I should like to ask a question about that.

Mr. BABCOCK. Certainly.

Mr. COX. Who pays the assistant?

Mr. BABCOCK. The assistant will be paid out of the revenues of the District, the same as all other expenses of the District are paid.

Mr. COX. Is that to be paid, one-half of it, by general taxation?

Mr. BABCOCK. Yes.

Mr. COX. I do not see why that is necessary at all.

Mr. BABCOCK. I will say, Mr. Speaker, that the form of the resolution was suggested by the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations [Mr. CANNON], and that at this particular time street opening and condemnation cases are coming in, and the Commissioners came here in a body and made the request—

Mr. COX. Will the gentleman kindly repeat his statement?

Mr. BABCOCK. The necessity for this additional help is caused by the street opening and condemnation cases, particularly Sixteenth street, requiring a large amount of work. The Commissioners came before the Committee on Appropriations in a body asking that they be given this assistant for such time as was necessary.

Mr. COX. How long is this office to run?

Mr. BABCOCK. That is not limited. It will be so long as the Committee on Appropriations may see fit to report an appropriation for it.

Mr. COX. That makes a permanent office, does it not?

Mr. BABCOCK. Oh, no. This does not carry an appropriation.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. It will have to be paid, though.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] desires to ask a question.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, the question I wished to ask was the question that the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Cox] has asked already, as to whether or not this creates a permanent office. So far as I can see from the resolution it does create a permanent office, because it enacts into statute law a provision for the creation of this office, which puts it in just the same position as all other offices in the District that run continually. Of course any other office in the District would be limited if we failed to make an appropriation, although the man holding the office could sue the Government for his salary if he filled the office.

I will ask the gentleman, if this is only brought in here to provide for an emergency which arises for this additional work, why there is not a limitation placed on the bill limiting the term of the office to the time that this additional work is required?

Mr. BABCOCK. Oh, I suppose there will be no objection to that. It was thought to be an emergency matter only, and was not intended for a permanent thing at all. The view taken of it by the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations was: "This

is a matter of legislation. If you will handle that, I will see that the appropriations are made whenever the necessity arises."

Mr. UNDERWOOD. How long does the gentleman think, from the statements made before the committee, this additional work will be required?

Mr. BABCOCK. I should judge this ought to continue for a year at least.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Will the gentleman consent to an amendment limiting it to a year?

Mr. BABCOCK. Certainly.

Mr. COX. How long does this office run?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. The gentleman from Wisconsin has just stated that the time necessary would be one year and that he was willing to allow an amendment limiting the term of service to one year, which I think is satisfactory.

Mr. BABCOCK. I would suggest, Mr. Speaker, an amendment limiting this term to one year from the date of the passage of the act.

Mr. COX. When you get this man in there for one year you will never get him out.

Mr. BABCOCK. Well, this is an absolute necessity now.

Mr. COX. That may be true, but I know how you work these things, and I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made.

And then, on motion of Mr. BINGHAM (at 3 o'clock and 14 minutes p. m.), the House adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of War, recommending a credit to the account of Maj. T. E. True, for payment made by him to Sheldon Jackson—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Lewis Bonlin, administrator of estate of Charles Hogan, against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Joseph Engle against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of J. G. Leach, administrator of estate of Eli Whitaker, against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Samuel F. Davidson against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of John C. Woods, administrator of estate of Crisman Conrad, against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of James C. Wallace, administrator of estate of Thomas J. Owen, against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Supervising Architect submitting an estimate of appropriation for the post-office at Brooklyn, N. Y.—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Supervising Architect submitting an estimate of appropriation for an additional story to the Treasury building—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Supervising Architect submitting an estimate of appropriation for repairs of building at the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y.—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 12546) to change and fix

the time for holding the district and circuit courts of the United States for the northeastern division of the eastern district of Tennessee—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 12547) amending section 715 of the Revised Statutes of the United States regulating the compensation and number of criers and bailiffs in the United States courts—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 12548) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Grays Point, Missouri—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. NORTON of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 12549) fixing the rate of postage on all first-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. EDDY: A bill (H. R. 12550) to amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for other purposes," approved June 7, 1897—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. GILLETT of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 12551) to prevent the sale of firearms, opium, and intoxicating liquors in certain islands of the Pacific—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

By Mr. METCALF: A bill (H. R. 12552) providing for the purchase and making free of certain toll roads leading into and passing over the Yosemite National Park—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. KERR of Maryland: A bill (H. R. 12553) for the establishment of a light-house on the bar at the entrance of Cambridge Harbor, Maryland—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. OTEY: A concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 60) to print 15,000 copies of Messages and Papers of the Presidents—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. ROBERTS: A resolution (H. Res. 313) relative to moving, cleaning, and cataloguing books in the House and Clerk's document rooms—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. OTEY: A memorial of the legislature of the State of Virginia for the passage of the Temple Farm bill—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BAILEY of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 12554) for the relief of James M. Chisham—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BELL: A bill (H. R. 12555) for the relief of Jesse W. Coleman—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12556) for the relief of Dallas W. Spencer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12557) for the relief of Harvey Thompson—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BURKETT: A bill (H. R. 12558) granting an increase of pension to Eliza Knight—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12559) granting an increase of pension to T. A. Willson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12560) granting an increase of pension to H. G. Knights—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12561) to remove charge of desertion from military record of Robert M. Mann—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CARMACK: A bill (H. R. 12562) for the relief of the estate of Mrs. E. B. Pugh, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DE ARMOND (by request): A bill (H. R. 12563) to correct the military record of Elliott L. Dorman and grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 12564) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DRIGGS: A bill (H. R. 12565) granting a pension to Elizabeth V. Pitt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12566) granting a pension to George M. Walker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12567) granting a pension to Catharine V. Chevallier—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12568) granting an increase of pension to Gabriel Wolff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12569) granting an increase of pension to Clarisa J. Brush—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12570) granting an increase of pension to Robert Amner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12571) granting an increase of pension to Charles R. Reed—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12572) to authorize the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claims of the legal representatives and assigns of Carpenter & Plass against the United States of America for munitions of war, labor, and materials furnished the Government, and claims arising under contracts made by said firm with the Government of the United States; also to authorize the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claims of the legal representative and assignee of Oran M. Beach against the United States of America for balance due on transports *Savannah* and *Augusta*, and for repairs and insurance, and coal, stores, chains, sails, and pumps furnished the Government for said steamers—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. EDDY: A bill (H. R. 12573) granting an increase of pension to Stephen H. French—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12574) granting an increase of pension to Richard Furry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12575) granting an increase of pension to James W. Roath—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FITZGERALD of New York: A bill (H. R. 12576) for the relief of Johann A. Killian—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FLETCHER: A bill (H. R. 12577) granting a pension to Sarah B. Schaeffer—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12578) granting an increase of pension to Caroline Otis Wallace—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GILBERT: A bill (H. R. 12579) for the relief of John P. Willis—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12580) for the relief of Jacob Robinson's estate—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12581) granting a pension to Thomas W. Cardwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GILL: A bill (H. R. 12582) granting an increase of pension to James Billingsley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAY: A bill (H. R. 12583) for the relief of Emily Waterman—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HULL: A bill (H. R. 12584) granting an increase of pension to Mary R. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12585) granting a pension to Mary Cavanaugh—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12586) granting an increase of pension to Hendrix Cool—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LACEY: A bill (H. R. 12587) granting a pension to Mary Elizabeth Craig—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAMB: A bill (H. R. 12588) for the relief of Samuel Marsh—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. McRAE (by request): A bill (H. R. 12589) granting a pension to Lucinda E. Howard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12590) for the relief of E. C. Young, O. P. Young, and the estate of J. A. McGinnis, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MANN: A bill (H. R. 12591) granting a pension to Phylinda Wright—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12592) granting a pension to Gregor MacGregor Breadalbane—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 12593) granting an increase of pension to Stewart Barnes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NEVILLE: A bill (H. R. 12594) granting a pension to Walter L. Allison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12595) granting a pension to Eugene J. Boblits—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHAFROTH: A bill (H. R. 12596) for the relief of Mrs. Julia L. Hall—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12597) granting an increase of pension to John H. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12598) granting an increase of pension to William H. Seip—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HENRY C. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 12599) granting a pension to Jacob T. Wise—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12600) granting a pension to Catherine A. Sawdy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 12601) granting an increase of pension to Christopher C. McGinnis—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SWANSON: A bill (H. R. 12602) granting a pension to Mrs. Jane Townsend—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12603) granting a pension to Mrs. Martha V. Keenan—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TERRY (by request): A bill (H. R. 12604) for the relief of Mrs. Mary F. Pollan, for herself, and as administratrix of the estate of Dr. N. P. Horne, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 12605) for the relief of Charles H. Adams—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WEYMOUTH: A bill (H. R. 12606) granting an increase

of pension to Marcellus A. Lothrop—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. YOUNG: A bill (H. R. 12607) granting an increase of pension to Louis M. Chasteau—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: Resolutions of the Home Mission Society of the Presbytery of Washington, and the Children's Aid Society of Washington County, Pa., in favor of an amendment to the Constitution against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CALDERHEAD: Petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Concordia, Kans., for the protection of native races in our islands against intoxicants and opium—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

Also, petition of the National Pure Food Society, in behalf of the Brosius pure-food bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the National Association of Manufacturers, T. C. Search, president, of Cincinnati, Ohio, in favor of various measures for the promotion of American industries and commercial progress with other nations—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Fitzgerald & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., relative to mailable matter of the second class—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. CORLISS: Petitions of W. T. Nash and numerous citizens of Detroit, Mich., the Hypatia Club and Woman's Baptist Missionary Society, of Detroit, in favor of the anti-polygamy amendment to the Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EMERSON: Paper to accompany House bill No. 12239, granting a pension to Lizana D. Streeter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FITZGERALD of Massachusetts: Petition of New England Shoe and Leather Association, of Boston, Mass., urging the passage of House bill relating to second-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolution of the annual meeting of the Third Army Corps Union, of Gettysburg, Pa., in relation to the National Memorial Park at Gettysburg, Pa.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FITZGERALD of New York: Resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, urging the improvement of Buttermilk Channel—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, resolution of the Third Army Corps Union, of Gettysburg, Pa., commending the work accomplished by the Gettysburg National Park Commission, and asking for further appropriation to complete the work—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, urging the passage of a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange gold coin for any other money coined by the United States whenever it may be necessary to do so—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petition of John McGahie, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for the repeal of the duty on tea—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GAMBLE: Resolutions of the city council of Watertown, N. Dak., favoring an appropriation for the storage of the flood waters of the Big Sioux River in Lake Kampaska and other lakes at the head waters of said river—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, resolutions of Atlanta Post, No. 77, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of South Dakota, favoring the passage of House bill No. 5779, giving veterans preference in public service—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. HOPKINS: Petition of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, the First Baptist Church, the Christian Church, and Woman's Christian Temperance Union, all of Batavia, Ill., against the sale of intoxicating liquors in our new possessions—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HOWELL: Petition of citizens of East Millstone, N. J., favoring the Littlefield bill to forbid the transmission of race-gambling bets by telegraph—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of citizens of East Millstone, N. J., favoring uniform marriage and divorce laws—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of citizens of East Millstone, N. J., favoring the exclusion of the liquor traffic in Africa—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of East Millstone, N. J., favoring House bill No. 10592, to stop Sunday traffic in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of citizens of East Millstone, N. J., favoring House bill No. 8752, for the suppression of Army canteen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of East Millstone, N. J., against the sale of intoxicating liquors in our new possessions—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HULL: Petition of the Retail Grocers' Associations of Des Moines and Ames, Iowa, favoring the establishment of the parcel-post system—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of the Commercial Exchange of Des Moines, Iowa, favoring forestry reserve and national park in Minnesota—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, resolutions of Kinsman Post, No. 7, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Iowa, favoring the passage of House bill No. 5779, giving veterans preferment in public service—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. JENKINS: Petition of W. L. Breckenridge, J. S. Atkinson, and other citizens of Bayfield, Wis., in favor of the anti-polygamy amendment to the Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KLEBERG: Petition of J. L. Ladd and other citizens of Bay City, Tex., asking for the construction of a coastwise canal along the Texas coast—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. LACEY: Resolutions of the Commercial Exchange of Des Moines, Iowa, for forestry reserve and national park in Minnesota—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, resolutions of Kinsman Post, No. 7, Grand Army of the Republic, of Des Moines, Iowa, for the passage of the veterans' preference bill—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON: Papers relating to the claim of Hamden Hudgins, of Dekalb County, Ga.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MANN: Resolutions of the Chicago Jewelers' Association, favoring forestry reserve and national park in Minnesota—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Phylinda Wright for services as Army nurse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Gregor MacGregor Breadalbane—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: Paper to accompany House bill No. 4263, granting an increase of pension to Cook Burk, of Bloomfield, Ind.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Stewart Barnes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NEVILLE: Petition of D. S. Beynon, of Burwell, Nebr., for the repeal of the special tax on proprietary medicines—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of members of Foote Post, No. 40, Department of Nebraska, in support of House bill No. 4742, amending section 1225 of the Revised Statutes, relating to military instruction in public schools—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Walter L. Allison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OTEY: Petition of the Virginia State Board of Agriculture, and resolution of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of the State of Virginia, in favor of House bill No. 10, for the purchase of Temple Farm, near Yorktown, Va., by the Government, that it may be preserved for future generations—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. OTJEN: Resolution of Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee, Wis., against the proposed increase of the Regular Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: Petition of Clark Fairbanks, of Fort Wayne, Ind., praying for a reduction of the war-revenue tax—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TERRY (by request): Paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Mrs. Mary F. Pollan, of Little Rock, Ark.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WILSON of Idaho: Petition of Charles A. Clark, department commander of Idaho, Grand Army of the Republic, favoring early consideration of House bill No. 5499—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. YOUNG: Petition of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, favoring a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange gold coin for any other money coined by the United States whenever it may be necessary to do so—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petition of the Valley Forge National Park Association in favor of the passage of a bill for the preservation of the field of Valley Forge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of John Boyle, of Philadelphia, Pa., for the repeal of the duty on tea—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, December 11, 1900.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

WILLIAM V. ALLEN, a Senator from the State of Nebraska, appeared in his seat to-day.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. LODGE, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Journal will stand approved.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION IN PORTO RICO.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, on motion of Mr. GALLINGER, referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a report on investigations of the agricultural resources and capabilities of Porto Rico with special reference to the establishment of an agricultural experiment station in that island, made in accordance with the act of Congress making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION December 10, 1900.

STATUE OF LAFAYETTE AT PARIS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, respecting the unveiling at Paris, France, on July 4, 1900, of the statue of Lafayette provided by the contributions of school children of the United States.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, December 11, 1900.

BENJAMIN WEIL.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, showing the return to the Government of Mexico of the unexpended balance of the award in favor of Benjamin Weil made by the United States and Mexican Claims Commission established under the convention of July 4, 1868.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, December 11, 1900.

SANTEE SIOUX INDIANS OF NEBRASKA.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in response to a resolution of May 8, 1900, certain information relative to the amount due the Santee Sioux Indians of Nebraska under the fifth article of the treaty of 1876, known as the Black Hills treaty, etc.; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

CODE OF LAW FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from Col. Theodore A. Bingham, United States Army, major, Corps of Engineers, calling attention to certain provisions in House bill No. 9835, to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia, and urging, for reasons stated, certain modifications in that bill in the interest of the General Government, etc.; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

J. E. TURTLE.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, together with a letter from Capt. C. A. F. Flagler, Corps of Engineers, relative to the payment of a bill of cost in a suit brought in the courts of Florida against Mr. J. E. Turtle, United States assistant engineer, employed on river and harbor works in that State; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION OF 1898.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the report of the United States commissioner to the International Fisheries Exhibition of 1898 at Bergen, Norway; which was referred to the Committee on Fisheries, and ordered to be printed.